## Appendix I Definitions

**Azeotrope** - A mixture of two or more components that at the boiling point the liquid and vapor phases have the same amount of each component.

**Atmosphere** - A unit of measurement for pressure. One atmosphere roughly equals the pressure exerted at sea level or by a column of mercury 760 millimeters in height at sea level at 0 degrees Celcius.

**BTU** - British Thermal Unit. The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degrees Fahrenheit at a specified temperature.

**Combustible Liquid** - as defined by the 1991 Uniform Fire Code is a liquid having a flash point at or above 100 F (degrees Fahrenheit). Combustible liquids are further subdivided into the following three categories: Class II liquids have flash points at or above 100 F and below 140 F; Class III-A liquids have flash points at or above 200 F; Class III-B liquids have flash points above 200 F.

Efficiency - A measurement of how many simple distillations occur in a fractionating column.

**Equilibration Time** - The amount of time it takes a still column to have reach an equilibrium between the falling liquid and rising vapor.

**Equilibrium -** The point at which the rates of evaporation and condensation are equal and the vapor pressure of the liquid is constant.

**Flammable Liquid** - as defined by the 1991 Uniform Fire Code is a liquid having a flash point below 100 F (degrees Fahrenheit) and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psia at 100 F. Class I liquids include those having flash points below 100 F and are further subdivided into Class I-A, I-B, and I-C.

**Flash Point** - as defined by the 1991 Uniform Fire Code is the minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off vapors in sufficient concentrations to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid within the vessel as specified by appropriate test procedures.

**Forecut** - The first low-boiling point liquid removed at the beginning of a distillation.

**Fractional Distillation** - Technique used to separate out each component from a mixture of volatile liquids.

**Heartcut** - The liquid obtained during after the forecut of a distillation. This liquid is generally the purest material obtained.

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**Holdup** - The liquid that coats the inside walls of a distillation apparatus

**Ignitable Waste** - A RCRA definition for hazardous waste classification. It is a easily combustible or flammable waste defined as having a flash point below 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

Normal Boiling Point - The boiling point of a liquid at 1 atmosphere (760 torr).

**Pressure Drop** - The difference in pressure between the distillation flask and the head of the distillation column.

**Pot Residue** - Material that remains in the distillation flask after the distillation has been completed.

**Reflux Ratio** - A ratio that measures the amount of material withdrawn from the column to that which is returned to a distillation column.

**Stream Standards** - The State of New Mexico State Stream Standards. These are set by the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission to protect the benefical uses of the state's streams and rivers.

**Simple Distillation** (basic distillation) - A procedure used for separating volatile liquids from nonvolatile liquids. The liquid and the vapor phases reach equilibrium at the boiling point.

**Theoretical Plates** - One theoretical plate is equal to one liquid-vapor equilibration or one simple distillation.

**Throughput** - A measurement of how much vapor flows through a column and usually with units of volume per time.

**Vapor-Liquid Composition Curve** - A graph showing the composition of liquid and vapor at different temperatures and compositions.

**Vapor Pressure** - The pressure exerted by gas molecules that evaporate from a liquid placed in an enclosed container. The term is often used to mean equilibrium vapor pressure or the vapor pressure at the point of equilibrium.

**Wastestream -** A wastestream is a material that can no longer be used for its intended purpose and will have to discarded through recycling, incineration, sewering or any other disposal method.

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